TO-MORROW ONLY,

We shall offer 100 doz. unlaundered white

SHIRTS, THE WHEN

Reinforced front back, at

Each.

Not over three (3) to one person, and none to dealers.

Kankakee Line-Big 4 Railway WHAT! WASHINGTON MISSED!

The Centennial of the Inauguration of Washing The Centennial of the Inauguration of Washington has held the attention of the country for the past week. Our early impressions of the austere, bewigged, frill-coated, knee-breeches figure, that was the hero of the little hatchet story, have been revived. George Washington was a great man. He was the best father this country ever had, and he worked hard for it. George was largely engaged in the first business. He was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, but he could not play first base alongside Lew Sheonock. And just think what Washington missed. George Washington never saw a game of base-ball: never heard ington never saw a game of base-ball; never heard the whisper of approval from a crowd of ball cranks over a good play by the home club; never felt the ex-quisite excitement of tieing the score in a hard fought game; he never saw Jerry Denny smite the ball over the fence; never saw Jack Glasscock scoop in base hits; he never heard a crowd murmur at the umpire; he never even saw a roller skating rink; he pire; he never even saw a roller skating rink; he never saw John L. Sullivan knock a man out in four rounds; he never saw a prize fight on the dead square, nor has anyone else. When George made a journey, he went in his old-fashioned chaiseor on horseback. He knew nothing of the swift trains and elegant equipment of the Big 4 Road. But because George did not see and know these things is no excuse for you, while the company maintains an effice where ail in ordation can be had by applying corner Washington and Meridian sts. TIME CARD.

Depart: : 3:55 am 10:50 am 3:50 pm 6:26 pm Arrive: : 10:40 am 11:45 am 4:55 pm 10:50 pm CINCINNATI DIVISION—SUNDAY TRAINS.

3:55 a m 3:45 p m

11:50 a m 10:50 p m Depart - 7:10 a m 12:05 no'n 5:15 p m 11:20 p m
Arrive - 3:30 a m 10:35 a m 3:30 p m 6:10 p m
By this line and its connections you have Pullman
sleepers, buffet and dining cars, parlor cars on day
trains and reclining chair cars on night trains.

J. H. MARTIN, D. P. A.

EAST AND WEST

The only line landing passengers in the Grand Central Depot, New York city. Wagner sleeping cars between Indianapolis, New York and Boston. The Fast Line to St. Louis and the West. Elegant sleeping cars are run nightly on this line to St. Louis, and passengers can occupy them as early as 8:30 p. m., and remain undisturbed until arrival of train in St. TIME OF TRAINS:

Arrive from N. Y. and Boston...*11:35 a m, *10:35 p m

Cleveland......*6:55 a m, 5:15 p m

St. Louis and K. Cy. *3:10 a m, *3:40 p m T. H'te and Mattoon 10:00 a m, *6:25 p m
For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations, etc., call
at No. 2 Bates House, No. 138 South Illinois street,
or Union Station. T. C. PECK, Pass. Agt.

SHREWD CONFIDENCE TRICK.

How Farmer Coffman Was Robbed of \$6,000 at the Point of the Pistol-The Thief's Arrest.

CINCINNATI, May 6 .- On Saturday last, at Washington Court-house, Fayette county, Ohio, two confidence men induced farmer William Coffman to play with them in a trick game of cards and win \$6,000 before paying it. They required him to produce \$6,000 to show them that he was able to pay in case he had lost. The old man went to the bank and borrowed \$6,000 in bills, and returned to the farm, where, as soon as he displayed the money, the men seized it and. with drawn revolvers, drove off, leaving the old man to realize his situation. He acted promptly, and, by the use of the tel-egraph, descriptions of the men were sent out. Marshal Duley, of Leesburg, found the men at New Vienna, waiting for a Cincinnati train, due in seven minutes. He promptly arrested them and found \$6,126 on the person of one of them, most of it in the packages as received from the bank. The man having the money gave the name of George Carter, and also had registered at the hotel as H. H. Morton, of Toledo. H is about thirty-five years of age, wore full brown beard and mustache, has even, fine teeth, lips firmly set, aquiline nose, and weighs about 150 pounds. His confederate, Black, was released upon the assurance of men in New Vienna that he was a well-known commercial traveler. Marshal Duley gets a reward of \$2,000 offered for the arrest of the thief and recovery of the money. It is thought Carter is a professional confidence man, and that he will be wanted in other places for similar crimes. He is now

Mail Coach Robbed by a Highwayman. SHAWARO, Wis., May 6 .- Gottlieb Nauss the mail carrier running between Pulcifer and Linwood, was held up by a masked man, on Saturday afternoon, and at the muzzle of a revolver was forced to give up the mail pouch. There were two passengers oach, but they dared not interiere as the highwayman threatened instant death to the first man who moved. A large number of men immediately turned out to hunt for the robber, but beyond finding the rifled mail pouch nothing was done. So far as known, the robber secured about \$80 in cash from registered letters. Three weeks ago an attempt was made to rob the carrier on the same route, during which several shots were exchanged by the car-rier and the highwaymen, and one of the stage horses killed.

at Washington Court-house jail.

WHEN INDICATIONS. TUESDAY-Fair weather. stationary tem-

Customer-How much are those trou-High-Priced Tailor—Twenty dollars, sir. By the way how will you have the pockets arranged?

Customer — (gloomily) — You needn't

put in any. Well, no. Twenty dollars for a pair of trousers wouldn't leave the average man much money to put into pockets.

We would like for such to come see the patterns we are displaying this year

in this way.

in this way.

We have the most brilliant line of trousers that this market ever saw, in Stripes and Checks, in various weaves, plain and fancy.

And pockets in every one of them.

Get a pair and you will have enough money left to need pockets to put it in.

Trousers from \$1 a pair up.

Fit guaraneeed.

Men's Department.

Surgical Instruments & Appliances
Trusses, Supporters, Deformity Braces, Crutches,
Atomizers, Optical Goods, Artificial Eyes, and everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances.
WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S
Surgical Instrument House,
92 South Illinois street.

STOPPED AN ELECTION.

Armed Men Station Themselves at the Polls and Refuse to Allow Negroes to Vote.

LAFAYETTE, La., May 6.-At 6 o'clock this morning a party of twenty-five or thirty armed men surrounded the court-house, while several larger bands, also armed, red mained just outside of the town limits. These men loudly proclaimed that no negro would be permitted to vote at the municipal election, which was to be held today. At 6:30 o'clock Sheriff Broussard attempted to escort a number of colored men into the court-house to vote. He was met at the entrance by the armed "regulators" and the voters were compelled to turn back. The sheriff then consulted with the County Commissioners, and the clerk of the court and decided to close the polls. This was done and a sworn statement of the facts was forwarded to the Governor. A dispatch from New Orleans says that

Governor Nichols has received a telegram from Sheriff Broussard stating that he has arrested ten of the regulators. The sheriff thinks the parish authorities will be able to suppress the disorder. The Governor, how-ever, has ordered the militia to be ready to move at a moment's notice. The postponed municipal election will be held on some future date. The larger portion of the regulators are said to be non-residents

SUFFERING AMONG MINERS.

Action of the Coal Barons in Restricting the

Output, Causing Great Destitution. SCRANTON, Pa., May 6.-The long-continued idleness at the mines has caused much suffering among the poor of the coal fields, and hundreds of families are destitute Strong, able-bodied men, with large families to support, are in sore need. For the past six months many of them have not averaged over \$10 a month. The Scranton Free Press of yesterday gives a somber picture of the destitute condition of the miners and laborers, and says: "The pathetic scenes of the long strike of years ago, when workmen, whose pride led them to hide their poverty by taking empty dinner pails to the mines, are being re-enacted during the few days that the mines are operated, and it is represented that grim want of the most ordinary necessities of life exists in hundreds of homes. In fact, the suffering is greater now than ever it was before. During the former times of diffimany miners were enabled to find work at ordinary outside labor, at least part of the hours of idleness, but now hundreds of Italian and Hungarian laborers, who live cheaply in the outskirts of the city, and who eat the coarsest kind of food, rush for any kind of employment that comes to hand, working at whatever wages they can get. When the poor miner approaches a contractor or superintendent, he finds that every place is filled, and that hundreds of applicants have been turned From reports received, there seems to be more suffering in Hyde Park than in any

lieries of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company are all situated there, and they work even less time than the collieries of the other companies. It was said that a few days since black flags were displayed in several places in that vicinity. The Delaware, Lackawana & West-ern company keeps no company stores, but as a rule individual operators in the lower part of the city and Lackawanna township run institutions of this kind. At some of these stores the clerks, or at least a portion of the working force, are kept over night and Sundays. The operators understand the terrible needs of the men, and they fear that in their necessities they may be tempted to make an attack upon these well-filled stores. The miners are in-telligent, peaceable and honest, but in trying times like these it is hard to tell what their necessities may force them to do. The hard times are shown by the increased demand upon the poor board at Friday's meeting. Several men applied for relief, because, having worked all the time that collieries were in operation, they were unable to earn sufficient to support their families. The condition of the poor is most distressing, and it is intensified by the fact that there is no prospect of better times at the mines before the middle of June, owing to the policy of the coal combination of crowding all the year's work into a few

other section of the city. There coal min-

ing is about the only industry. The col-

Running with Non-Union Workmen. PITTSBURG, Pa., May 6.-The strike at the Allegheny Bessemer steel-works promises to end disastrously to the strikers. The company succeeded in turning out a number of rails to-day, and all departments were in operation with non-union men. It is claimed two hundred men are now at work, and fifty more are expected to-morrow. To-night fifty cots and comforts were taken inside the mill for the use of the men. The strikers are still confident, however, and say that the number of men at work is exaggerated. The sheriff is still on duty to prevent interference with the new men. On Saturday night John Fink, one of the strikers, was attacked by two Italian non-union men and dangerously stabbed. His assailants are under arrest Last night the strikers assaulted a party of fifteen Italians on the train, but no one was seriously hurt.

Illinois Miners Quit Work.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 6 .- At a massmeeting of miners held yesterday, representing five shafts, it was decided to discontinue work until there is a settlement of the existing difficulties. The trouble is owing to a demand of the operators for the men to work at less than the district prices. The representatives of four mines will hold a meeting and will probably take similar

Building Trades' Strike Ended.

PITTSBURG, May 6 .- The building trades' strike, which involved nearly five thousand men, has been settled favorably to the employes. Work will now be resumed on all the large buildings in course of erection.

THE FRENCH EXPOSITION

Brilliant Scenes Attending Its Opening by President Carnot Yesterday.

Pen Pictures of the Chief Participants in France's Greatest Industrial Event, as They Appeared Before the Crowds.

The Success of the Undertaking a Severe Blow to Monarchical Pessimists.

The United States the Only Country Officially Represented-How Various Exhibits Are Classified-English Narrowness.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

Incidents Attending the Opening of the Great International Exposition.

[Copyright, 1889, by the New York Associated Press.] PARIS, May 6.-At 2 o'clock this afternoon, surrounded by his Ministers and many distinguished guests, President Carnot stood under the great dome of the exposition building, formally to declare it open. The preliminaries had been auspicious. The ceremonial at Versailles, yesterday, while not of the first importance, was dignified and discreet. The military display, which was inferior to many I have seen in Paris, was wisely curtailed, to give visitors an opportunity to see the charms of the most beautiful spot in Europe, whose natural loveliness is not overmatched by its historical association, in which romance and tragedy are so strangely commingled. The speeches by the President and others were characterized alike by tact and taste, and the solitary marring incident-the blank cartridge discharged by a maudlin sensationalist, who to-day was ascertained to be a harmless imbecile, deserving only pity-has already been forgotten. Everywhere the demonstrations were unqualified. If discontent prevailed, it remained away from Versailles, and has up to this time at least uttered no sound, and gives no sign. The talismanic spell of thrift soothes whatever of political rancor may seek vent under other circumstances. The trivial episode of General Boulanger's election to the municipal council of St. Ouen, yesterday, arouses little interest.

As he stands under the dome of the ex-

position building, President Carnot is seen to advantage. He is small in physique, straight, wiry and resolute, while amability of character is expressed in the relaxation of the thin lips that may be depended on for rigor when required. His beard and mustache, and his hair combed stiffly back from the front of his forehead, are as black as ink. Gray is quietly creeping under his chin. The cast of his countenance is slightly Hebraic. He impresses an observer as being a keen man, reticent rather than voluble, decisive rather than eager; a clear and tenacious man to plan successfully as well as to perform relentlessly. These qualities of his, individually, are not discernible at a first glance. His appearance is refined and gentlemanly rather than imposing or even distinguished. It is impossible to study him for any length of time, without discovering reserved strength and a habitual diplomacy of manner, whose force shows, under an aspect of mildness and courtesy, which is certain to prove conservative and effective in emergencies. He is descended from sound, intellectual and moral stock, and was educated in the Ecole Polytechnique. His mental history has combined the studiousness of exact training of a civil engineer and mathematician, with the experience of a military business man. While not a soldier, he organized the defense of three departments during the Franco-German war. His political experience is extensive in legislation and in administration. While there are more renowned statesmen than he in France, it is manifest that he has combined in an exceptional degree those traits and attainments that adapt him to the epoch through which France is passing-a constructive and defensive period in which it is essential to maintain order without infringing upon liberty, and to encourage and strengthen the moral sense of the people in support of self-government, while education, manufactures, commerce and taxation are brought into national equilibrium. The conviction created by the President's course since his election is that he is totally free from audacity, safe, sagacious and profoundly anxious to ident-

ify his name honorably with the growth and welfare of the republic. Premier Tirad, who stands at the President's side, overshadows him in externals of manhood. He is a vigorous, even powerful man, of strong features, and has a finely developed head. Personal force and great mental grasp are his attributes. He recalls Mr. Blaine. He is older than President Carnot, who is seventy-two, and does not look more than forty-five. M. Tirad shows traces of a life of toil and reflection. He is slower than the President in reaching conclusions, one would say, but is able to give greater breadth of reasons for the time. He has the ability to master many problems, and to argue to a conviction and draw upon accumulated research for an illustration of a theory or demonstration of

Near the President and Premier is the radical of the Cabinet, M. Guyot, Minister of Public Works, whose functions include many of the most important of the Secretary of the Treasurer, with most of those of the Secretary of the Interior. It was believed to be impossible for M. Guyot, who was the most persuasive and accomplished of the Senators of France, to hold a portfolio successfully under President Carnot, whose politics are more traditional than his; but while theorists in economics are racely practical executives or tacticians in party management, the scholarship of Minister Guyot gave him a prestige apart from his well-known social-radicalism, while his capacity for affairs, his close acquaintance with the industries of France, with her mines and railroads, all of which are under government control, has the special adaptations of the soil, and the accessibility of materials supplied him with an extraordinary equipment for the duties

of the post. The other members of the Cabinet surround the President, reinforced by the able men of affairs who have successfully conducted the exposition through four and a half years of preparation-MM. Lockray, Rouvier, Legrand, Berger, Dautresme and Christiople, the ablest of the bureau heads. The presidential cortege arrived at the exposition grounds, escorted by a corps of cuirassiers, whose breast-plates and hel-mets flashed back the pleasant May day sun. The crystal tones of the clocks struck 2, the trumpets poured forth their strains, and the entire assembly under the done arose to its feet. The free scenic nation has supplied, during the centuries of its monarchy and empire, many gorgeous spec-

aniversally esteemed, and possesses a liter-ary education, and the President's home is the social center of the city. Her tribune was the focus of respectful interest until the trumpet announced the President at the door. He walked without apparent consciousness to his chair and stood while the assembly cheered and silk hats and cocked hats were thrust generally into the air. There was no demonstration whatever in the ladies' gallery. After the Marseillaise had been played by a picked orchestra, and sung by a chorus of men's voices, admirably balanced and of delightful quality, Premier Tirard rose to deliver the opening speech, and at once the entire assemblage becomes seated and unbroken atten-tion continues. It is a judicious speech, and ronounced with moderate but wisely regulated force. It makes an excellent impression, and at its close the audience cheer en-thusiastically, and M. Tirard is warmly congratulated by the officials surrounding

Then President Carnot arose to read his peech. His voice is shrill, but audible. lis peroration is delivered with considerble earnestness. Every word is safe, prudent, plausible and generous. He has made no allusion to hostile governments, but has spoken magnanimously and justly of for-eign peoples. His essay was worthy of the day in its breadth and sympathy of out-look. Its statesmanlike deliverance, and more than once the felicity of its sentences, awoke the assemblage into an unintended demonstration of enthusiasm. It was several minutes before the President was permitted to take his seat.

The musical programme was then proceeded with. President Carnot descended from the dais and walked down the main aisle of the gallery of fine arts toward the center, where he touched several electric buttons. In a moment the fountains of the exposition were all pouring forth their streams, and the great engine of the machinery palace was in motion. The three or four hundred thousand people outside and inside cheer, and every portion of the grounds of the Universal Exposition of 189 is open. The exhibitors number 30,000. To-night Paris is ablaze with illuminations. No vehicles are permitted in the streets. The city is the people's.

MARGARET F. SULLIVAN.

The Success of the Great Undertaking Augurs

A TRIUMPH FOR FRANCE.

Well for the Future of the Republic. Copyright, 1889, by the New York Associated Press. Paris, May 6.-To-day, in brilliant defiance of the omens of political incertitude, and with a characteristic, smile of felicitation toward all the world, and toward the enemies of democracy in particular. France again celebrates the progress of the world in the arts and sciences of peace. The inauguration of the exposition of 1889, the centenary of the real birth of modern government, is superb testimony to the advance of human skill in quarter of the globe. Before an above that, it must be acknowledged to be a substantial proof of the stability of the resolution of the people of France in the maintenance of popular institutions. The skepticism of other people concerning the depth of the sincerity and steadfastness of the French in perpetuating liberty, which could have been acquired only in revolu-tion, and which the close of a century of convulsions in every portion of or-ganized society finds confirmed in its cradle land, is largely due to a confounding of French deport-ment with democratic principles. This confusion of form and substance has been established in English literature by Edmund Burke and Thomas Carlyle. The one beheld the orgies of a mob insulting a beautiful queen, and tearing off it frenzy the bandages which despotism had bound upon the eyes of a great nation. The eloquence with which an elevated and chivalrous nature expressed its personal horror became a gospel for English think-ing races. The pictorial splendor with which the gruff but poetic sage of Chelsea recited the same chronicle of mighty par-oxysms lengthened while it illuminated the doctrine of Burke, so that it still survives in England as the philosophy of con-servatism against the irresistible progress of political destiny. The essential impressions received by the American people about the Republic of France are reflected from English mediums,

whose refraction and exaggeration are due. not only to Burke and Carlyle, but to the sense of irritation which it is natural English interpreters of foreign politics should feel toward peoples who have dis-pensed with the symbols and revenues of lynasties. Every scene of excitement in the Chamber of Deputies is enlarged into an incipient cataclysm; every breach of decorum in the Senate is tortured into a revelation of impending disaster. Would Americans admit that frequent occurrences in their national Congress should be accepted as an indictment of their attach ment to the Constitution? It is true that the discipline observed in the House of Commons is more rigorous in externals than in any other contemporaneous legislative body, and that the House of Lords is generally pervaded by that austere propriety which is the natural atmosphere of a mor-tuary chapel. It is true, too, that the French Republic has committed errors, but there is no statesman who will deny that every forward movement in the history of popular rights in Great Britain is a laggard tread in the footsteps of France. While the Anglo-Saxon may be less volatile in his temper than the Frenchman, and more composed in his manners, the political principles which lie in the rock-bed of the Gla dstone revolution of peace have been borrowed from republican France, and her younger sister, the Republic of the United States, who caught from her lips a hundred years ago the breath of constitutiona independence, and whose centennial you have just celebrated. In the contests in and out of Congress, which characterized the formation of our own Constitution, and the unsolved problems with which its silence or its ambiguity still vexes the national consciousness should be found the assurance that the republic of France, environed by monarchies and still suffering from maleficent tradi-tions of privilege, will be able to withstand the dangers that may lie ahead as it has

overborne those that have vainly assailed its life. The exposition of 1889 is unlike all its monarchy and empire, many gorgeous spectacles for artists to preserve, for poets to chief of these is its emphasis of the inher-chant, and philosophers to discuss, but at ent conservatism of skilled labor, which

no time since the days of the great Louis were liberty, moral power, and beauty, and demogracy so picturesquely harmonized as at this moment. Conceive of a great circle formed under a dome suggestive of St. Paul's, decorations reaching to the apex, noble in symbolism and allusion, the art and literature of all countries noted by ingenious and graceful devices, the names of the world's greatest emblazoned in gold letters, and the series of the dome, composed of magnificent processional national types of all races, bearing appropriate offerings.

The surprise of the day was the presence of all the diplomatic representatives now in Paris. While their governments declined to permit them officially to assist in the opening of the exposition, personal good will and possible private curiosity have overcome them, and they were all unbapanese, who have adopted European garb, in unlimited amount of gold lace, all knot and tassels, are in their respective court dresses. Only one toring in preparation. This is Mr. Robert McLane, the retiring minister of the United States, who is greeted with courtesy on every side. They pass near his place on the benches, Orientals, with white teeth flashing from under their curied brown is in the categorist. The Chirece minister, with his suite of yellow attendants looking like elegant groiesque figures; full-bloeded Moors, the contrast between whose swarthy skins and silky, white draperies of nun's veiling is relieved by the raising of a delicate jeweled hand to direct an opera-glass upon the gallery overhead.

The tribune for the wife of the President's home is the gallery and all over the floor as Madame, carnot, ten minutes in advance of her busband, enters her tribune, and she is at once greeted with centrosy by the lades who surround her. Mme. Carnot is universally esteemed, and possesses a literative dividence of the condition of the procession of the carnot is in the center, looking directly upon the fresident's home is the gallery and all over the floor as Madame, carnot, ten min

and municipal governments unite with the people in decking it for a national fete. All that Carlyle wrote of it in its gala dress of 1790 is true to-day, but the truth is in-creased a thousand-fold. The success of the undertaking in the face of international coldness or antagonism is, therefore, a vindication of democracy and labor. Although the monarchical governments have instructed their representatives to be absent from the inauguration, and have declined to make appropriations for representation by exhibits, the exhibit is classified nationally, and vastly exceeds in scope and interest those of all preceding exhibitions.

The countries represented by their skill are, in addition to France and the United States, Great Britain, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Portgual, Greece, Roumania, Servia, Egypt, Persia, Mexico, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia. Chili, Nicaragua, Venuezela, Guatemala, Uruguay, Paraguay, San Domingo, Salvador, Hayti, China, Japan, East India, Siam, Morocco and Australia. The unrepresented countries are Germany—an absence as inevitable tries are Germany—an absence as inevitable as it is deplorable and conspicuous—Turkey and Montenegro.

The subject matter of the exposition comprises everything that enters into the material of civilization. While it may be classified with extreme comprehensiveness under the heads of fine and industrial arts, it contains in the great grounds the history of the universe. Whether for peace or war, it is history teaching by examples, but it is pre-eminently peace, inviting all mankind to school to learn her nobility and beneficence. Slightly to alter one of Dryden's

It is so various that it seems to be Not one, but all mankind's epitome.

In its vast departments are contained all that the arts and academies can show to nourish all the world. In several subsequent dispatches I will endeavor to characterize more specifically its chief divis-

The applications for space so far exceeded the expectation founded on previous exhibitions that, despite heroic exertions, not one department is complete, nor the catalogue of any group ready for the printer. The American representation is the furthest behind. There is not, for instance, at this writing, a vestige of the great national educational exhibit to be seen, nor are the consignments sent from the individual States, nearly all of which are to be represented, out of the packing-boxes. So far as the present indications go, the American exhibit on the industrial side will be most impressive in gold and silver smithing, in glassware, which has made a marked sensation among the French and Austrian glass-makers, and

The palace, rightly so named, devoted to machinery, is a magnificent edifice, in which a world's congress might sit. Its architectural beauty and the splendor of its decorations, also, render it one of the great centers of interest. The chief attraction in it is the Edison display of motors, machines and apparatus. An idea of the vastness of the exposition may be gained from the area it covers. Although the exposition buildings are closely grouped the total ground surface exceeds three million square feet. The Champs de Mars alone covers over thirteen acres. The exhibition structure takes in the Champs de Mars, the Trocader Palace gardens, the esplanade of the Invalides and the quays of the Seine, extending between the Champs de Mars and the Invalides. The buildings blend strength, suitability, lightness and grace in their composition. The interior architectural lines are notably free and symmetrical, while the decorations surpass in elegance of design and richness of tone those of any structures ever put up for a similar use. The most accomplished artists have been employed upon every part of the work, and the color schemes, while high in key, are rich and effective without being glaring. Indeed, the decorations of the interiors would adorn the finest permanent public edifices. Their variety is infinite in detail and as diverse as human invention is likely ever to be able to match, while the pervading unity, both of symbolism and color, maintain throughout their variations, is fastidious in its delicacy and propriety. The whole appropriation, \$8,600,000, made by the French government, has been ex-pended, and further sums have been set apart for official courtesies. The republic. he municipality and the exposition will jointly defray the expenses of the illuminations and festivities this evening. The last exposition resulted in an apparent loss of more than \$6,000,000, but that there was an actual profit is not doubted. The number of visitors registered—and every visitor in Paris has to register—exceeded 200,000, and estimating an expenditure of \$50 to each person, the net income of the city exceeded \$10,000,000. The increase in theater receipts alone during the exposition was more than

The entries this year exceed those of previous years, especially in the foreign sections. The most notable in this respect are Russia and Great Britain. The display of the potteries of Staffordshire and Worcestershire constitute a remarkable exhibition. The enlightened policy of the British government in making generous grants for fine and industrial arts, and for diffusion throughout the islands of casts, models and copies, and the erection of permanent museums, especially in the neigh-borhood of the potteries, have resulted in an improvement in patterns, modeling, decoration and firing that bring these English porcelains into the foremost classification. The total number of entries in the fine arts department is 3,500. This department will not be formally opened for several weeks. The key to the chief impression it will make will be found in the dictum of a well-known critic that "the naked foot of a man or woman, even though it be the foot of a beggar, is more beautiful than any shoe which may be made to cover it." That Michael Angelo had the same doctrine is not to be denied, but it will have to be admitted that his application of ne canon dinered son the prevalent propaganda in France.

An episode, comminging the pathetic with the droll, occured in the conduct of the jury of American artists residing in Paris, sitting upon works of art offered by Americans. The versatile and erratic Whistler, who sent a letter expressing his second class thanks to a Munich jury for a second class medal, decided to re-nationalize himself. His long voluntary exile in Europe, and his official, if brief, [Continued on Second Page.]

TALK ABOUT APPOINTMENTS

The Friends of Mr. Frank Palmer Say He Will Be Made Public Printer.

Illness of Secretary Windom Causing a Delay in Filling Certain Offices-Numerous Applicants After Consular Positions.

Why the Commissioner Was in a Hurry to Select the Muucie Pension Board.

Measures to Come Before the Next Congress -Land Decision of Interest to Settlers-Health of Messrs. Blaine and Windom.

PROBABLE APPOINTMENTS.

Belief that Mr. Palmer Will Be Made Public Printer-Other Possibilities.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 6 .- Frank W. Palmer, the Chicago editor, who has been nominated by public opinion for the public printership, arrived here this morning, and before noon was talking with the President. He came, he says, upon a telegraphic request from Private Secretary Halford. The President talked about almost everything except the position in question, discussing politics, local and general. This evening Mr. Palmer said he did not know any more in regard to his appointment than he did before leaving home. He dined to-day with Mrs. Clarkson, wife of the First Assistant Postmaster-general. When he was departing from the White House the President asked him to call again, and Mr. Palmer's friends to-night believe his appointment will be made in a day or two. The object of the President in talking to Mr. Palmer as he did was undoubtedly to get acquainted with him.

Besides the Public Printer a number of appointments are expected this week. The three commissioners for the District of Columbia are, it is said, to be named. Judge Gilkinson, of Bristol, Pa., the man Senator Quay pushed for the solicitorship of internal revenue, and over whose appointment the contention arose between Senators Quay and Sherman, is expected to be named United States district judge for the Northern district of Florida.

Secretary Windom's absence from the Treasury Department, and from the Cabinet meeting, will probably delay the appointment of some of the subordinate officials of the Treasury, and will probably, unless he recovers sufficiently to return to his duty to-morrow, prevent the filling of the auditorships and the two comptrollerships, which appointments were expected to be made this week.

One of the local papers contained a paragraph the morning to the effect that 141 consular positions would be filled on Wednesday of this week. The paragraph was printed entirely without authority, and was denied in toto at the State Department to-day. The effect of it was, however, that two-thirds of all the applicants for consular positions now in the city, hastened to the department to ascertain, if possible, if their names were among the 141. It was learned that there are about fifty consular cases already made up, and it is thought at the department that this number of changes in the service will be made this

The Paris Consul-Generalship. BALTIMORE, May 6 .- A special from Wash-

ngton, says: "Gen. Adam E. King, of Baltimore, formerly naval officer at that port, has, it is said, been decided upon at the State Department for consul-general at Paris. The appointment is attributed to the close personal and political friendship existing between General King and Secretary Blaine. General King's name was mentioned early for collector of port of Baltimore, and the influence of Mr. Blaine would, perhaps, have secured the appointment, but for the decision of the Cabinet officers at their first meeting not to interfere with matters in other departments than their own: General King, it is stated. has had the Paris appointment under con-sideration for some time, hesitating to go abroad on account of business interests requiring his presence in Baltimore. It is understood in Washington, however, that he will conclude to accept the consul-gen-eralship, which is both an honorable and profitable position.

MUNCIE'S PENSION BOARD.

The Appointments Made by the Commissioner, Without Consulting Gen. Browne. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 6 .- The appointment of the Muncie medical board of pension examiners was made on last Friday by Commissioner Tanner, without consultation with General Browne, the Congressman from that district. There were a large number of applicants, embracing nearly all of the Republican physicians in Delaware county. The board selected Drs. Kemper and Bowles, of Muncie, and Goode, of Selma. It is composed of as reputable and influential citizens as there are in eastern Indiana. Dr. Kemper, it will be remembered, was by telegraph removed by Commissioner Black, about eighteen months ago, for having voted in a G. A. R. post in favor of a resolution condeming the pension policy of the Cleveland administration. It is but meet, therefore, that Dr. Kemper, who served with great credit through the late war, and made one of the best pension examining surgeons the State has ever produced, should be promptly reinstated. It is a vindication due not only to him but every member of the G. A. R. post who were present when the condemnatory resolutions were adopted.

Dr. Bowles contributed largely of his means, time and influence during the last two of three State and national campaigns for the success of the Republican ticket. He is widely and popularly known, is an influential and eloquent orator, and of all of these gifts he reserved none when the Republican ticket was in danger. Dr. Goode's appointment, the Commis-

sioner of Pensions says, is a proper recog-

nition of that large and reputable class of

country physicians of which he is a favored

member. Dr. Goode was probably mere

largely indorsed than any other applicant for the position on the board, and his indorsement came largely from soldiers and the best known Republicans of the county. While there were probably fifteen or twenty other Republican physicians deserved a the county who board. given preferment, and of course disappointments are the natural resuit. It was the purpose of General Browne to come to Washington a month hence, take up the papers he had on file and which are now in his possession, and make recommendations for appointment. It is probable that the board would not have been constituted under his recommendations just as it now stands, but he has written the Commissioner that the three men selected are good ones, and that they will undoubtedly give general satisfaction. Notwithstanding, he regrets deeply that he could not have recognized one or two others. It is but just to General Browne to say that he was not consulted before the appointments were made. The Commissioner deemed it wise to make the appointments at the time and in the manner he did, in view of the fact that the three men now on the board are all parti-ean Democrats, and there have been urgent